

"There is nothing to it, as far as our bank is concerned," he said. "Mr. Kennedy was not a heavy borrower nor a heavy depositor. He always had a personal account with us, and it was never large. His borrowings always were moderate also. The District Attorney of New York knows all about the account. I went down there about two weeks ago, answering his request, with a transcript of the Kennedy account with us. I did not go before the grand jury—merely told what I knew to one of Mr. Whitman's deputies. I always thoroughly believed that Kennedy was on the level and perfectly straight in his financial affairs. I think his accounts will be found all right."

Kennedy, who was born in Buffalo, for many years ran a saloon, and maintained his power in his ward until the influx of Italians into the waterfront wards made expensive and more problematical his hold on the district. He sold his saloon and his home in the ward, moving to the Markeen apartment hotel. Kennedy served for years on the Democratic State Committee.

Amplifying his statement as Kennedy's attorney, Dimberger said to-night:

"On January 28 Mr. Kennedy, at the request of District Attorney Whitman, appeared before the grand jury of New York County. He signed a waiver of immunity and was examined by Mr. Whitman and his assistant at great length and in much detail, covering a period of one and one-half hours."

"On February 11 a subpoena from District Attorney Whitman's office was served on Mr. Kennedy personally at Albany, again requiring his appearance before the same grand jury to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Yesterday, at the Troop Hotel here in Buffalo, another subpoena, identical in form to the one served on him Wednesday, was served upon him personally, also requiring his appearance before the grand jury at the same time on Monday morning."

Examined Kennedy's Affairs.

"For the last ten days I have been in constant touch with Mr. Kennedy, and was with him personally at Albany on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. During this time I examined carefully into the affairs of the State Treasurer's office, examined all the statutes relating to the office of State Treasurer and such rules as regulate the conduct of that office. I had daily conferences with Deputy Controller Wendell, who has charge of matters relating to the conduct of the controller's office in so far as they relate to the office of the State Treasurer."

"I also met and discussed matters in relation to the State Treasurer's office with Attorney General Carnochy, and met Mitchell May, Secretary of State, and discussed matters relating to the Canal Board and other boards of which Mr. Kennedy, as State Treasurer, was a member. I discussed with Mr. Batten, the Deputy State Treasurer, and with Mr. Cannon, the cashier, and with the executive clerks in charge of all the departments in the State Treasurer's office to familiarize myself with the procedure of the affairs of the office of State Treasurer."

"After this examination, which I made in a most extensive and exhaustive way, I found that Mr. Kennedy had conducted his office in a most efficient manner and had complied strictly with the statutes relating to that office in every particular. "Mr. Kennedy was a most conscientious man, of a retiring disposition, and disliked publicity and was keenly sensitive of criticism. Having been before the grand jury and given that body all the information asked of him and everything that they desired to know, and thinking that his examination had been concluded, he worried constantly about the proposed examination on Monday morning, because he could not imagine what further investigation there could be concerning him and his affairs as State Treasurer. He talked with me constantly about this matter during the last few days, and while I knew he had nothing to conceal in his proposed examination to-morrow I could see that he was brooding over the matter and feared the publicity."

"Yesterday afternoon we further discussed the matter of the examination on Monday morning, and determined that Mr. Kennedy and I would leave for New York on Sunday night at 8 o'clock, so that he could appear before the grand jury on schedule time. We also determined that he should sign another waiver of immunity if the District Attorney requested him to do so, and we also agreed that if the District Attorney should ask him to appear before a magistrate in the John Doe proceedings after he had appeared before the grand jury he would willingly do so and give the District Attorney all the information he possessed regarding any matters on which the District Attorney might determine to question him."

"The decision on these matters of policy was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Kennedy, and knowing that he had nothing to conceal, we both felt that this was the proper attitude to take. I feel certain that an investigation of his affairs as State Treasurer will disclose that he properly and correctly administered the duties of that office, and I am unable to account for his unfortunate act, except that his mind was temporarily deranged."

KENNEDY FACED BONDING INQUIRY

Continued from first page.

day, and although it was known he was waiting over the Whitman inquiry, his friends here believed he would come through the ordeal all right.

"John Kennedy," said John H. Cannon, cashier under Kennedy and his business partner for twenty years, "was as honest as the day is long. All this hubbub about subpoenaing him before the grand jury worried him night and day. It was a terrible blow at his pride, and it is my belief that the strain upset his brain."

Isaac Blauvelt, check clerk in the State Treasurer's office, said that Kennedy was a broken man after his ordeal before the grand jury in New York, two weeks ago, when he was questioned concerning the Stewart canal contracts and the affairs of the State Treasurer's office.

Broken by Inquiry.

"Before that time," said Blauvelt, "Mr. Kennedy was proud of the distinction of having been twice elected State Treasurer. Since then I knew that the Whitman inquiry weighed heavily on his mind. "When I was before the grand jury," he said, "they asked me if I didn't run a saloon in Buffalo at one time, and they asked me if Cannon, my cashier, had not once been my business partner. My God! do they want a man's soul down there?"

Since his appearance before the grand jury it was observed that the State Treasurer seldom wanted to be alone. He would, however, converse but little, either staring into space or pacing the floor. When he did talk it was always about the New York inquiry. Because of his mental strain Mrs. Kennedy came to Albany on Monday and stayed with her husband until he returned to Buffalo, on Friday.

KENNEDY CUSTODIAN OF ALL STATE'S FUNDS

John J. Kennedy, as Treasurer, held one of the most important offices in the state. The Treasurer is the custodian of all moneys paid into the state treasury, and moneys owing by the state are paid by him upon proper warrants. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, a member of the State Board of Canvassers, a trustee of Union College and a member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments and is one of the officers to designate the state paper. No transfer of securities held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department is valid unless countersigned by the Treasurer.

He is also vested by law with certain special powers in regard to the sale and conversion of securities held by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department in trust for insolvent insurance companies. The Governor is authorized to appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during a suspension of the Treasurer. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, receives an annual salary of \$6,000 and is allowed a deputy, a book-keeper and necessary clerks.

She watched him carefully, and did her utmost to soothe him.

"It was reported that Whitman also intended to ask Kennedy concerning his bonding business in Buffalo in an effort to show some connection with the canal contracts."

"I know that everything is all right, but I can't get this off my mind," he told Cannon.

"Try not to think of it," said his cashier. "Go down to New York on Monday and testify before the grand jury, keep calm and you will have all the worry over by Tuesday."

Defended by His Friends.

Friends of Kennedy said he was not responsible for the impression that he was trying to dodge testifying before the New York grand jury a week ago Friday. They said he had important business to attend to in Buffalo, and simply asked to put off his appearance before the grand jury when one of the Whitman assistants called him up on the telephone.

"Kennedy also felt that he had been humiliated at his last appearance before the grand jury," said Batten. "He wanted to consult a lawyer before he appeared again. He was in a highly nervous state after he talked over the telephone with Whitman's assistant and did not know what to do. As the time for his train to Buffalo approached I advised him to go ahead home, telling him that he was not legally bound to appear before the grand jury, as he had not been served with a subpoena. He took my advice and went to Buffalo. The next morning the newspapers announced that Whitman had started a process server up the state in search of Kennedy."

Kennedy conferred with his lawyer, Michael F. Dimberger, Jr., in Buffalo. Norman E. Mack and others returned to Albany on Monday. On that same afternoon he was asked by newspapermen about dispatches that he intended to test the authority of the Whitman John Doe inquiry.

"I don't know what it is all about," he said, walking nervously up and down.

"Have you seen the dispatch from New York?" he was asked.

"No, I have not," he replied. "Don't show it to me; I can't talk about it."

Advised to Obey Subpoena.

Kennedy on Monday night discussed the situation in his office with some of his associates on the Canal Board and his attorney. On the advice of his counsel he decided to respond to any subpoena which Whitman might issue, but would not go to New York to testify merely on the receipt of a telephone message. After that the State Treasurer held daily conferences with his fellow officials until he left for Buffalo on Friday with his wife. Seeing his nervous condition, his friends sought every possible method to take his mind off the Whitman inquiry, but he got little enjoyment out of any of the pastimes provided for him.

Before leaving for Buffalo Dimberger said that the State Treasurer had been served with a legal subpoena and that he and his client would leave Buffalo for New York to-day in response to it. The suicide was evidently committed as the train time approached.

"While we do not see any necessity for the grand jury inquiry," said Dimberger, "Kennedy will not attempt to dodge it, but, should Whitman attempt to force him to testify in public before the John Doe inquiry we may refuse, on the ground that the New York District Attorney has no authority to question a state official without legal allegation that a crime has been committed."

ROCKEFELLER CURE FOR MAYOR MITCHEL

Continued from first page.

his no one seems to know exactly. It is a theory of his that they are the result of an attack of bush fever, or South American malaria, which he contracted the year before we became acquainted while on a diamond mine exploring trip in the South American jungle. In any case, they date from that time.

"When I first knew him he used to suffer from these severe sick headaches on an average of every two or three weeks. Now he doesn't have them more than once a month, if that often. In other words, his health seems to have been steadily improving all the time."

"I merely happened to mention the subject to Dr. Flexner when we came together, the Mayor's health naturally coming to my mind under the circumstances. I told him I thought it would be a good thing for the institute to make a study of the phenomenon, of value to the institute as a scientific inquiry and of great benefit to the Mayor. He said he thought it might be a good idea."

The Mayor is expected back to work to-day. He left the city on Lincoln's Birthday to seek rest over the week end, since, as Mr. Bruere explained, these headaches seem to be brought on usually by fatigue. O. Grant Esterbrook, vice-president of the Board of Aldermen, has been acting Mayor in his absence, since George McAneny, the President of the board, has also been out of town.

THE MAYOR AND MRS. MITCHEL OF THE BOARD WALK AT ATLANTIC CITY.



NO OTHER WAY OUT, WHITMAN'S OPINION

Continued from first page.

that there was more to the desire to have him testify before Whitman than merely the awarding of two large canal contracts. He also knew, by the service of the second subpoena for the John Doe investigation that even the secrecy of grand jury proceedings would be denied him and that all his associations with McGuire and Murphy would be put before the public.

Handled Huge Sums.

This would have been a severe blow, aside from any possibility of criminal proceedings against him for, more than anything else, it was said, he enjoyed the distinction of his office and the importance of handling the enormous sums of money from the revenues of the state. It was bitter irony that Kennedy probably never would have been placed on trial. He would have been more useful to the District Attorney's office with the fear of charges over his head, as it was felt that his shortcomings were more on the side of allowing himself to be used as a tool than as an active participant in the graft. It was even said that he knew little of his own office except in the formal signing of warrants and similar papers.

Kennedy's bookshelves were in the dining cabinet in the office of John K. Clark, Assistant District Attorney, which was found to have been tampered with on Friday morning. They would have been useful in establishing a connecting link in the chain of evidence, but it was said, contained nothing to show that Kennedy benefited by the designation of the state depositories. Similarly, there was nothing in them to show any irregularity in the actual accounts of the State Treasurer's office.

It was rumored in the city among those who knew him that Kennedy was in financial difficulties in Buffalo, but this was denied by Henry D. Burgard, of Fulton, N. Y., in a telephonic interview with The Tribune.

"I have known Kennedy for twenty-five years," he said, "and know that he would not take a dollar that he did not own. So far as I know, he was in no financial trouble."

CONNERS SAYS MURDER CASE WORRIED KENNEDY

Thinks Wolters Trial and Graft Inquiry May Have Led to Suicide.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 15.—To explain the suicide of John J. Kennedy, State Treasurer, to-day in Buffalo, William J. Connors, former chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee and a long-time associate of Kennedy, advanced two suggestions. In view of the fact that Kennedy was to have been put on the stand by District Attorney Whitman to-morrow, Connors thought Whitman might have been able to bring out testimony which would have made Kennedy betray his friends, and he also thought Kennedy might have been driven to suicide by the "Dude" Wolters murder case.

"I have no doubt," said Connors, "that somebody gave an order not to let James Stewart have that canal contract. Kennedy may have been the man who received that order."

Mr. Connors was asked if he thought Charles F. Murphy issued such an order.

"Who else could have done so?" he replied. "Kennedy is the last man I would have picked for a suicide. He was temperate, well balanced and honest. He had plenty of money and did not need to graft. I am positive in my own mind that his accounts will be found all right."

Regarding the Wolters murder case, now on trial, Connors said that the District Attorney had refused to allow on the jury any one knowing Kennedy. He said he knew this case had worried Kennedy a good deal and that he thought Kennedy had been furnishing Wolters financial aid, but was not otherwise involved in it.

KENNEDY MEMORIAL IS IN PLAYGROUNDS

Buffalo Put in the Front Rank Among Cities by His Efforts.

John J. Kennedy was born in Buffalo in 1856, and always called that city home. For twenty-six years before he was elected Treasurer of the state he was actively associated with the legislative branch of Buffalo's city government. Mr. Kennedy attended the public schools of Buffalo, and when he had completed the course there entered St. Joseph's College. Leaving college, he entered the graft and freight contracting business with his uncle, James Kennedy, who was one of the pioneer merchants of Buffalo. He served longer in the Common Council of Buffalo than any other man in the history of that city, and in the quarter of a century that he represented the people he was identified with many movements for the betterment of the commerce of Buffalo.

He became known as the father of the playground system and of the public baths of the city. The popularity of the playgrounds which he fostered has placed Buffalo in the front rank of cities of the country in that respect and the place that Buffalo holds remains as a monument to Mr. Kennedy. He also was the originator of the idea of giving Buffalo free concerts in the parks in the summer.

For several terms he was president of Buffalo's Board of Aldermen, and as such on many occasions was acting Mayor. His periods of service in that capacity almost equalled the term of a regularly elected Mayor. For twelve years Mr. Kennedy served as a member of the Democratic State Committee and was a delegate to every state convention from 1884 to 1910 and was closely identified with the Erie County organization all of that time.

Although on many occasions Mr. Kennedy was asked to become a candidate for high places and offices were tendered to him, he refused to run for office other than a member of the Buffalo Common Council until 1910, when he was nominated and elected State Treasurer. His majority in his home city at that election was about 8,000 and he received a large vote throughout the state. He was elected for his second term in 1912.

Mr. Kennedy married Miss Ottilie Schupp, of Buffalo, in 1881, and they had two children, a daughter and a son. The son, William H. Kennedy, was graduated from the law school of Cornell University in 1910 and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo the following year.

Mr. Kennedy was prominent in Knights of Columbus circles, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Elks and the Eagles. Of the last named organization he had been grand trustee for several years. He was a close friend of William J. Connors.

LEGISLATURE TO ELECT KENNEDY'S SUCCESSOR

Takes 101 Votes to Choose New Treasurer—Republicans Have Only 97.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, Feb. 15.—As John J. Kennedy was an elected official and the Legislature is now in session, his successor will have to be chosen by a joint ballot of the two houses. The Republicans have only ninety-seven votes in the two houses, while it takes 101 to elect. This leads to the possibility of a Progressive, which party holds the balance of power, being chosen.

There are nineteen Progressives in the Assembly, and while they could not get together with the Democrats recently on the election of a State Regent, it is said that the Democrats will consider it good politics to unite with them in this case. Cawcroft, of Jamestown, the Progressive candidate for State Treasurer at the last election, will probably be put forward as the Progressive candidate.

PRESIDENT MUCH BETTER ABLE TO LEAVE HIS ROOM—HOPES TO BE AT DESK TO-DAY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Wilson's condition was so much improved to-day that he was able to leave his room, although he remained indoors. He expected to-night to keep his engagements in the executive offices to-morrow, but Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician, said to-day that nothing definite could be decided until to-morrow morning. It is not expected that the President will venture out of doors for several days.

TROLLEYS TIED UP AS CITY DIGS SNOW

Army of Shovellers Make Little Headway Against Frozen Mass.

UPTOWN CARS TO MOVE TO-DAY, MAYBE

P. S. Board Busy with "Kicks" from Angry Citizens—Liners Held Up at Sea.

New York did not shake itself sufficiently free from its burden of snow yesterday to restore traffic conditions to anything like normal, despite the incessant labors of eight thousand men to clear the streets. The failure of the snow removal gangs to make better headway was attributed by A. F. Gunther, who was in charge of the work, to the continued cold.

The minimum temperature of the day was 14 degrees above, while the mercury never climbed higher than 23 degrees. The result was that the snow lay in heavy, hardened masses that had to be broken with picks. In addition to the full regular force of the Street Cleaning Department, 2,500 extra men were put on in Manhattan and The Bronx, and 2,300 cars were kept busy. The snow shovellers were working in gangs of fifty to seventy-five. There were 117 gangs at work.

Most Surface Lines Tied Up.

The weight of the attack was concentrated on Broadway, Fifth avenue and other main highways, although as many side streets as possible were given attention. For the most part the surface car lines remained tied up. Conductors and motormen were pressed into service by the companies, and toward night it began to look as though most of the lines would be running to-day. In The Bronx the Union Railroad Company had twenty-six snow ploughs in use.

Frank Bennett, head of the Public Service Commission's transportation department, spent most of yesterday at the telephone listening to the complaints of angry residents of the Washington Heights section regarding surface car conditions in upper Manhattan.

No cars have run above 155th street in Manhattan since 5 o'clock Saturday morning. There are no surface accommodations on Amsterdam avenue north of 125th street, and according to statements from the line's officials last night there will be none to-day north of 163d street.

It was believed that the frozen trolley slots might be thawed out to-night as far as that point, though this is not certain. The new City Employment Exchange remained open from 5 until 5 for the purpose of supplying recruits for the snow gangs. During the day 533 men were sent to the contractors.

No effort was made to place men in other lines of employment, but it was announced that this phase of the work of the exchange would be resumed to-day. Adolphus Ragan, who is in charge of organizing the exchange, said that obtaining work for more than 110 men in the two days had cost the city little more than the price of a 20-cent rubber stamp and telephone service.

"This building we are occupying," he said, "is owned by the city, so there is no rent. The furniture consists of some pieces discarded by the Sinking Fund Commission. The Borough President's office supplied us with a janitor, and the office force consists of men from the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, who are not paid extra for their work here."

Practically all of the men placed were sent to the snow gangs, where they get 20 cents an hour for ten-hour shifts. It is expected there will be ten days' work for them before the snow job is done. This means that at cost of a 20-cent rubber stamp and telephone service the city's employment clearing house has put these men in the way of earning \$22,000.

S. P. C. A. Helps Injured Horses.

At the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals it was reported that an unusually large number of horses had received attention for injuries received from slipping in the snow. Twelve the number of calls during the present tie-up came in, it was said, than there were during any storms last year. The society was better able to care for them this year, as it had an automobile ambulance. The ambulance is provided with bandages and other necessities for treating injured horses.

Big Liners Held Up by Storm.

Although the weather on the Atlantic has comparatively moderated within the last thirty-six hours, the gales and high seas that had been prevailing for some ten days previous caused unusual delay in the arrival of the week-end fleet.

The most striking detention is that of the Cunarder Campania, which until the coming out of the Lusitania was the fastest vessel of the company's fleet. Throughout her long service she has been a consistent performer in all sorts of weather and rarely has come into port more than a day late.

She left Liverpool on February 7 and was due here on Saturday, but despite her engine power of twenty knots she had to humor the tempests and cut down her speed to that of slow freighters. Until noon yesterday it was thought that the one-time flyer would appear off the Hook some time this morning, but a message received later at the office of the line gave her position as 929 miles east of the Ambrose Channel Lightship at 9:10 a. m. She reported squalls and high seas, and unless the weather shows further moderation may not dock until to-morrow evening.

The Amerika, of the Hamburg-American Line, due yesterday from Hamburg, reported her position as 450 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon, and it is doubtful if she will be able to dock before to-morrow morning.

The American liner St. Louis sent no wireless report yesterday, but is expected to dock this evening or to-morrow forenoon.

La Savoie, of the French Line, which left Havre on February 7 and was due on Saturday, is expected to arrive to-day.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie, of the North German Lloyd Line, the fastest of German steamships, which left Bremen on Tuesday, has thus far sent no report of her position and may not dock before Wednesday morning.

The Holland-America steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, due to-day from Rotterdam, will not dock before to-morrow. No wireless message has come from the new Scandinavian-American steamship Frederik VIII, which left Christiansand on February 2 for this port on her maiden voyage.

This is the first winter in five years

that so many steamships have been held back for three and four days behind schedule.

\$3,000,000 TO MAKE GRADUATES REAL MILLERS

Grain Man's Will Aims to Check Young Men Starting Business.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Minneapolis, Feb. 15.—In disposing of an \$8,000,000 estate the will of William Hood Dunwoody, a prominent miller, designates \$3,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial school here. In his many years in flour milling Mr. Dunwoody had observed the tendency of graduates to seek the office end when entering the milling business, and he felt that this practice threatened the future of the industry as a whole.

By the terms of Mr. Dunwoody's will more than \$2,000,000 is left to the widow and close friends, \$1,000,000 as a trust fund for the Minneapolis Art Institute, \$1,000,000 for the founding and upkeep of the Dunwoody Home for Convalescents, at Newton, near Philadelphia; more than \$500,000 for Presbyterian societies and minor gifts to Minneapolis hospitals.

The industrial school legacy is considered "I have no doubt," said Connors, "the most important single project in the will."

RECOMMENDS CLARK FOR GRAFT COUNSEL

Whitman's Decision Not to Accept Will Be Taken to Assembly Probers To-day.

The sub-committee of the Assembly graft investigating committee will report to-day to that body that District Attorney Whitman, saying that he could not accept the post as counsel to the graft hunters, strongly recommended his assistant, John Kirkland Clark, for the place.

Mr. Whitman, in company with Representative L. W. Mott, of Oswego County, and Henry L. Stimson, was in consultation last night with Speaker Sweet and Assemblymen Schapp, Sullivan and Burlingame at the Murray Hill Hotel. The District Attorney had arrived with Mr. Stimson and Representative Mott from Washington a short time before.

"I have so much work in my own office that I could not do either position justice if I undertake the position," said Mr. Whitman. "I will do everything in my power to help the investigation, and strongly recommend my assistant, Mr. Clark."

"In my opinion, he is exceptionally fitted for the work. There is no question of his ability, and he is fully conversant with the situation, having had it in hand for the last four months."

"I cannot, of course, do more than express my opinion of available counsel. In addition to Mr. Clark, Mr. Stimson and ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman are both highly capable. If the investigating committee chooses to do so, there should be no reason why it could not make a splendid showing with any one of the three men."

It had been generally known that Mr. Whitman would decline the offer, especially in the face of the obstacles likely to arise in the Senate when the appropriation of \$5,000 expenses comes up. The committee knew this, and prepared to decide upon some other name than Whitman's. Speaker Sweet had little fear of the threat to nullify the investigation by demanding a report of the committee next month. It had been suggested that the investigators, if they were forced to make a return to the Assembly at the end of the present session, could accomplish nothing.

ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES.

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